

'Out-Dated' Education Concepts Challenged

By DARRELL CHRISTIAN
Kernel Staff Writer

Education is on trial in American colleges and universities.

From the faculties and administrations of the nation's higher institutions have come charges that the concept of education being taught today is out-dated. Its outlook is too narrow, showing little regard for the next century and the non-Western world.

These charges were crystalized last weekend by leading educators attending the Conference on International Studies in Teacher Education here.

The two-day conference drew these conclusions:

Today's student knows more than any previous generation, yet college curriculum still stresses liberal arts and places too little emphasis on international studies. Colleges, apparently aware of this rapidly-increasing quality in students, have raised entrance requirements, but retained basically the same curriculum.

Because of this knowledge explosion, students are no longer willing to accept the authority of the "older generation" or the authority of its educational system. They seldom find excitement in liberal arts courses required.

It is the colleges and universities responsibility to build an educational system that can nourish the qualities the student brings to their society. This educational system cannot be built on curriculum alone. First, the spirit and character of American education must be changed, and this change must initiate in the heart of the institution—the faculty.

Today's world situation is a changed one, and most of what is taught in American history is taught in a parochial framework. Education should be put into a world framework.

Interviews with many of the confer-

ence's 94 participants revealed a growing attraction in colleges for such programs as the Peace Corps, one year of study abroad or community service.

"The preparation of the teacher must begin with a sensitivity to the culture and the society in which he exists," said Dr. Harold Taylor, who delivered the conference's keynote address Friday night. "This sensitivity can be gained by direct experience with society, and is being obtained by those students involved in tutoring in the slums, teaching in Southern Freedom Schools or working on voter registration projects."

Continued on Page 2



IFC Reception Held

Members of the Junior Interfraternity Council held a reception Sunday for men interested in rushing next semester. IFC members discussed the fraternity system and met the prospective rushees.

College Press Group Endorses Principles

Special To The Kernel

BOWLING GREEN—The Kentucky Intercollegiate Press Association endorsed a set of 10 principles for a free and responsible student press at the group's annual meeting here Saturday.

Representatives from about a dozen Kentucky colleges and universities unanimously approved the proposal. A similar move was turned down by members from the same group a year ago.

An editorial is on Page Four. The text of the resolution is on Page Five.

In addition a statement of fair advertising principles was approved by KIPA.

Highlighting the two-day meeting was an after dinner talk by Associated Press columnist Hal Boyle.

The theme of individual conferences was centered on the role of the press in regards to public affairs. Sessions were held on the weekly and small daily's role covering public affairs, the approach of the mass media to public affairs.

Other talks were given by Courier-Journal Frankfort chief Hugh Morris and the Gov. Breathitt's press secretary, Don Mills.

Georgetown, Kentucky Southern, and the University were chosen as the next three sites for KIPA meetings.

The Kentucky K E R N E L

University of Kentucky

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LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1966

Eight Pages

Anthropologists Plan Research 'Guidelines'

By HENRY RAYMONT

(c) New York Times News Service

PITTSBURGH—The American Anthropological Association ended its 65th annual meeting here Sunday after agreeing to elaborate a set of "ethical guidelines" for scholars who work on government contracts.

Differences over the whole range of government relations with the academic community and a sharp clash over a resolution on the Vietnam War made it the most turbulent annual gathering in the memory of its senior members.

The ethical guidelines are expected to recommend that, except in the case of war, academic institutions should not undertake research projects that are subject to security restrictions.

The decision to thus tighten the ethical code of anthropologists was a response to a report by Dr. Ralph L. Beals, a former president of the association who is now professor of anthropology at the University of California at Los Angeles. The report strongly criticized attempts by government intelligence agencies to use social scientists for undercover work, especially in foreign countries.

However, the association's 1,100-member Council of Fellows voted Saturday night to table a series of recommendations prepared by Beals because some members wanted stronger language while others found them too restrictive.

The association's executive board interpreted the action Sunday as giving it a mandate to rewrite the recommendations as "ethical guidelines" and put them to a mail vote before or shortly after Christmas. The board met to clarify a number of resolutions adopted amidst the confusion of Saturday night's council session.

It was learned that in the course of the session, which was closed to the press and public, Beals urged swift action by the association, noting that the majority of members now favored safeguards to protect "the independence and integrity" of anthropology.

Beals' conclusions were based on a year-long study for which he traveled 35,000 miles in Latin America and the Middle East. The study had been requested by the association in the wake of the furor caused in the academic community by Operation Camelot in June, 1965.

Operation Camelot was an Army-financed project undertaken by the American University of Washington, D.C., to determine the potential for "insurgency and counter-insurgency" in Chile. Subsequently cancelled, the project produced sharp criticism against American scholars throughout Latin America.

One of Beals' recommendations that was generally accepted

Continued On Page 8

UL Study Committee Hears Three

Special To The Kernel

LOUISVILLE—The committee studying whether the University of Louisville should become a part of the state system of higher education today heard how three independent schools affiliated with their state.

The presidents of the University of Missouri, Temple University of Philadelphia, and the University of Houston met with the Kentucky study group, appointed jointly by University President John W. Oswald and U of L President Philip Davidson.

Each of the three represents state systems with situations similar to the one in Kentucky but with different kinds of solutions.

The situation is whether an independent or municipal school with other private aid should risk losing that support and local autonomy by seeking public funds.

The Kentucky Commission on Public Higher Education last year recommended that U of L be invited to become a state university. Instead of adopting the suggestion, the 1966 Legislature asked Oswald and Davidson to appoint the study committee.

The group consisted of laymen, four from Louisville and four from out in the state. They expect to make a report by this spring.

Dr. Oswald and UK Executive Vice President A. D. Albright were here for today's session.

Continued on Page 3

Johns Hopkins Doing Sex-Changing Surgery

By THOMAS BUCKLEY

(c) New York Times News Service

BALTIMORE—The Johns Hopkins Hospital has quietly begun performing sex change surgery.

The Baltimore hospital, one of the most eminent teaching and research institutions in the country, has also established a "Gender Identity Clinic," staffed by a special committee of psychiatrists, surgeons and other specialists, to screen applicants.

Although the controversial surgery has been performed in many European countries in the last 15 years and by a few surgeons in this country, Johns Hopkins is the first American hospital to give it official support.

Two operations approved by the committee of specialists have already been performed, the first last September and the second last month. Both subjects were males, one white and one Negro, in their 20's. They are said to be recovering normally.

In the male-to-female operation, which takes three and a half to four hours, the external genitals are removed and a vaginal passage created.

Female hormone treatments before and

after surgery gradually reduce secondary sexual characteristics such as body hair and enhance feminine appearance through breast development and the widening of the hips.

About 10 percent of the 100 applications received by the hospital have been from women, on whom a transformation operation can also be performed.

The men and women who seek sex change surgery are called transsexuals. They are almost always physically normal, but they have a total aversion to their biological sex that dates from early childhood. They have the apparently unshakable conviction that they are either female beings trapped in a male body or males trapped in a female body.

The overriding desire in the case of men is to be accepted as women. For this reason, psychiatrists believe, they are often sexually inactive before surgery because of their distaste for homosexual relationships.

Although transsexuals frequently assume the identity of the opposite sex without surgery, they are distinguished from transvestites, who derive pleasure from trans-dressing the clothing of the opposite sex but have no desire for a sex change.

While opinion is not unanimous, many leading psychiatrists and psychoanalysts who have examined transsexuals believe that they cannot be helped by psychotherapy. Such persons, moreover, are regarded as prone to mental breakdown and depression, suicide and, occasionally, self-mutilation.

Dr. John E. Hoopes, a plastic surgeon who is chairman of the Johns Hopkins Committee, said last week:

"After exhaustively reviewing the available literature and discussing the problem with people knowledgeable in this area, I arrived at the unavoidable conclusion that these people need and deserve help."

Transsexualism is thought to be relatively rare and far more frequent in men than in women. Dr. Hoopes said transsexuals in the United States probably numbered in the thousands.

About 2,000 persons have undergone sex change surgery. Of these, perhaps 500 are from the United States. The best known is probably Christine Jorgensen, who was operated on in Copenhagen in 1952 and has since become a night club performer and actress.

Emphasis On International Studies Asked

Continued From Page 1

Taylor, widely known as one of the most provocative and challenging educators in America, stressed student-teacher experience in the immediate problems of society. It is now possible to extend that experience into foreign countries, he added.

"No better preparation for teaching in the United States could be found than being involved in a Peace Corps project, teaching or working in a community development of a foreign country," he said. "It is time that we began to consider a year abroad as a perfectly natural part of the education of teachers, as it already is for students and others who can afford to travel."

One such program is what is commonly known as UK's "Hospitals Without Walls Program." Under that program, University medical students travel abroad to such countries as Turkey, South America and Africa where they work for three to six months with local physicians in hospitals there.

In the University's Community Internship Program, a student spends from six weeks to two months in Eastern Kentucky studying community health problems and working under local doctors. Both programs are designed to give the student a broader perspective in his field.

"The entire range of experience available within the society itself is the prime source of knowledge appropriate to courses in sociology and the social sciences and appropriate for the education of the young teacher," Taylor said. He urged colleges to recruit teachers from those with experience of these sources and to "shift the notion of the preparation of the teacher away from the academic into that of a living experience in situations different from the ones in which he was taught."



HAROLD TAYLOR DELIVERING THE KEYNOTE

Antioch College has a similar program which includes an internship both in the United States and abroad in its curriculum.

Students are more interested in such matters than any generation before them, said Dr. Edward W. Weidner, director of the UK Center for Developmental Change. With the "stream of images, reports and facts flowing over them through television and the mass media," they can't help knowing more, Taylor added.

"They see before their eyes the circumstances of war, the

situation of the Negro, the injustice of the ghetto, the popular arts of a mass culture . . . they have moved to a position of political literacy and social awareness which previous generations could never reach," he continued.

Liberal arts education in high school is improving, and students are taking advantage of this, Weidner said.

"We should start thinking in total knowledge terms," he reflected, "and of international studies as kinds of problems all human beings have."

Dr. Robert F. Byrnes, director of the International Affairs Center at Indiana University who set the mood of the conference in his opening speech, related teacher education to all students. "I believe in the ecumenical movement in education . . . We must change the character of education offered to every single person in the institution. Everyone will be an educator, whether it be in the school, home or at work."

Byrnes said colleges must "attract the best, brightest students into American education." He urged more active career development programs and experience in different parts of the world.

"This improves the knowledge of education over the whole world, and helps make better education. Industries do this. Why shouldn't colleges and universities?"

Such programs would broaden education and put it into the desired world setting.

Byrnes added that the "universities must be brought to high schools and the high schools to the universities." That would indicate that high schools may be expected to provide more of the liberal arts education now given the first two years in college.

Dr. T. E. McKinney, an executive associate of Education and World Affairs, closed the conference by saying "there are opportunities for planning and changing programs."

He pointed to the higher Education Act of 1965 and the International Education Act of 1966. The 1965 law, which he called "the most important single piece of legislation affecting education," provides federal funds for community service programs, college libraries, development of institutions, student scholarships, the establishment of a Na-

tional Teacher Corps, construction of instruction facilities and of academic facilities.

The 1966 bill contained two major provisions:

1. Advanced international studies grants to cover part or all of the cost of constructing centers and other establishments.

2. Grants to strengthen undergraduate programs in international studies.

The conference was probably the most significant to date on the changing face of education. Previously, discussion was scattered throughout the nation with little serious thought directed toward it.

It now appears that the movement to re-evaluate and update the nation's educational system may gain momentum. Inter-connection between universities and colleges has already been discussed by UK officials to give students a more complete education. That move was prompted by a suggestion by Weidner that no university—however large—can provide a complete education.

Many participants, representing schools which have no program for international studies, pointed to the new ideas presented as the conference's major importance.

UK Bulletin Board



The Central Kentucky Concert and Lecture Series will present Mantovani (above) and his orchestra in concert at 8:15 p.m. Tuesday in Memorial Coliseum. Students are admitted by I.D. card.

The Baptist Student Union will hold its annual International Student Conference Nov. 25-27, at the Riverside Motor Hotel in

Gatlinburg, Tenn. All International Students at UK are invited to attend without cost to them for room, meals or transportation.

James Caldwell, Republican floor leader in the Kentucky House of Representatives, and vice president of WAVE Inc., Louisville, will be the last speaker at the UK fall semester's Law Forum series Tuesday. The role of the minority party in state government will be discussed. Caldwell will speak at 12:45 p.m. in the College of Law courtroom. A question and answer period will follow the speech.

Dr. Richard Bellman, USC faculty member who is described by contemporaries as America's leading mathematician, will be the principal speaker Tuesday at the UK annual Institute for Theoretical and Applied Mechanics. His lectures will deal generally with the extension of mathematical analysis to living organisms.

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In The Land Of Lost Goods

By SANDRA HEWITT
Kernel Staff Writer

There's a dark recess in the basement of Kinkead Hall that is the land of lost articles.

If you've been wondering what happened to that faithful old umbrella (there are 30), your favorite loafers, your brand new Schwinn bike, or your passport, then the Campus Police may provide some answers.

Keeper of the wayward articles is Sgt. Baird Brown, who tags, stacks, and consoles the articles which come in from buildings all over the campus.

Judging from the articles on hand, there are at least nine engineers who are wandering around denuded of their slide rules; 33 students groping their ways to classes without their glasses; and six hapless Harry's who managed to lose their bicycles in pursuit of higher education.

"Some of the property we have now was left over from last semester," Sgt. Brown reported. "Items left in the Student Center are tagged and sent to police headquarters in the basement of Kinkead."

"I try to run down the items with names on them by calling the various deans' offices," he said. This practice is, of course, impossible for the more than 150 unidentified articles there now.

There may be some students denuded of more than slide rules, as there are in the collection, three pairs of men's trousers, 12 coats, jackets and sweaters, a ladies' shift dress and several pairs of earrings.

Cafeteria officials may be interested in claiming several pieces of glassware, and finding one of the 23 textbooks and notebooks may mean the difference to a panicked flunky.

The articles are kept for 30 days after publication that they are lost, then, they are passed on to another department. Perhaps the article which has been in "lost article heaven" the longest is a motor scooter which was finally hauled in "because the grass was growing up through the spokes."



KEEPER OF LOST GOODS

Johns Hopkins Doing Sex-Changing Surgery

Continued From Page 1

Virtually all the operations have been performed in Europe, Morocco, Japan and Mexico. A few surgeons have performed the operation in the U.S., probably not more than a dozen times in all, but many hospital boards have refused to permit it.

Experts in the field believe that the Johns Hopkins decision that the surgery does not violate legal restrictions on mutilation or ethical or moral codes will lead to it being performed at other American hospitals.

The Johns Hopkins Gender Identity Committee was formed a year ago. After preliminary studies, it began accepting applications for surgery in July. Most of its patients have been referred to it by the Harry Benjamin Foundation in New York.

The foundation is headed by Dr. Harry Benjamin, an endocrinologist, who has been studying and treating transsexuals, often without charge, for the last 15 years.

Dr. Benjamin has led the fight to have these persons regarded as a distinct medical phenomenon and coined the term transsexual to describe them. Earlier this year, he published a book, "The Transsexual Phenomenon."

CBS Filming Here

A team from CBS News is on campus shooting footage of the Donovan Scholar Program.

Dr. Earl Kauffman, the head of the program, said the team would visit some classes and talk with members of the program.

His work is supported by the Erickson Educational Foundation of Baton Rouge, La., which also pays the cost of transsexual research at Johns Hopkins. The foundation, headed by Reed Erickson, also supports research in air pollution and human resources. Erickson is a consulting engineer of independent wealth.

The Johns Hopkins clinic examines only two patients a month. There already is a long waiting list. Applicants received a thorough physical and mental examination that cost \$100. Only those who show no signs of psychosis and appear to have a degree of insight into their condition are accepted.

To reduce the chance of poor to the new sex after surgery, the committee considers only subjects who are already living entirely as women and receiving female hormones.

A number of psychiatrists familiar with the subject regard the majority of transsexuals as emotionally normal except for their gender confusion, which leads to intense feelings of frustration.

After surgery and about two weeks of hospital care, the overall cost of which averages about \$1,500, the patient is asked to make himself available for further study at the hospital. Also, to retain external female characteristics, he must continue receiving female hormones.

"This program, including the surgery, is investigational," Dr. Hoopes said. "The most important result of our efforts will be

to determine precisely what constitutes a transsexual and what makes him remain that way.

"Medicine needs a sound means of alleviating the problems of gender identification and of fostering public understanding of these extremely unfortunate individuals," he went on. "It is too early in the program to be either optimistic or pessimistic."

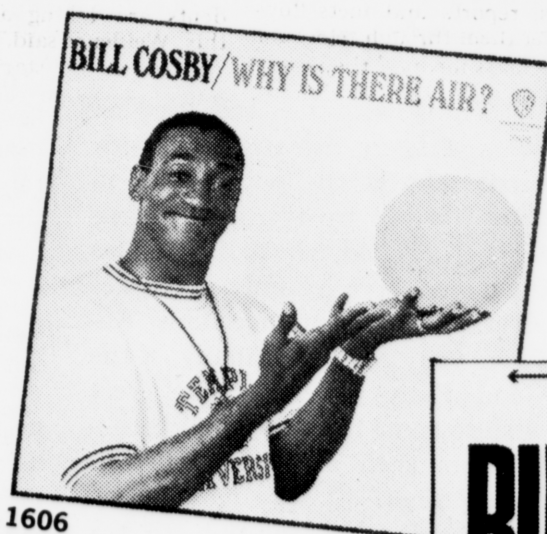
Investigation into the subject, although without surgery, is also being carried on at the University of California at Los Angeles Medical Center.

Many males who are operated on have obtained new birth certificates giving their sex as female, thus freeing themselves from the possibility of arrest as

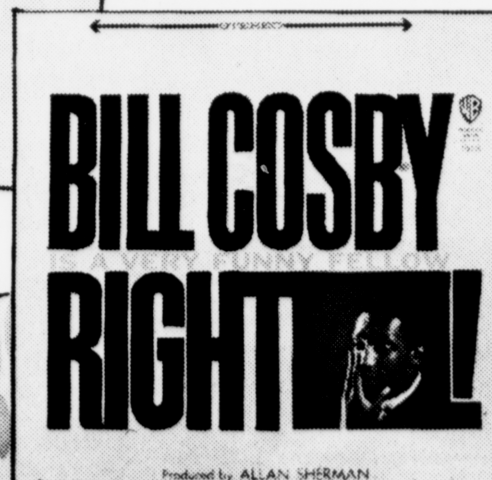
transvestites. State laws and procedures, however, differ widely.

A large number have also married, in some cases to men who are unaware of their previous life. The use of the sensitive skin of the penis to line the vaginal passage permits the subjects to have ostensibly normal sexual relations, although they cannot have children.

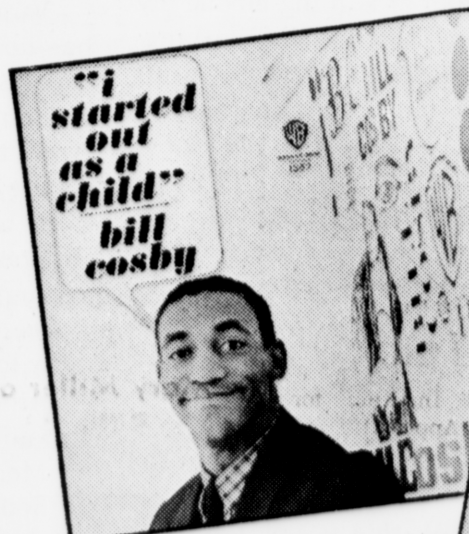
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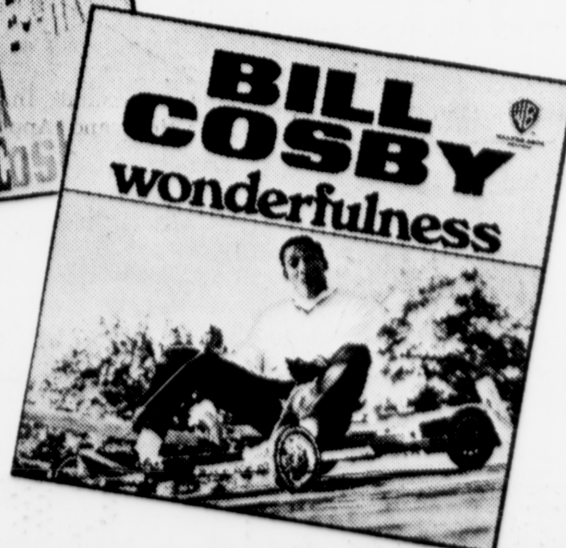
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The Kentucky Kernel

The South's Outstanding College Daily

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

A Stand For Freedom

A proposal unanimously approved by the Kentucky Inter-collegiate Press Association last weekend is a bright sign that the state's colleges and universities may have taken more than a token step toward educational maturity.

In itself the proposal is a set of 10 principles to promote responsible collegiate journalism. They represent the sort of ethical belief upon which the few truly great newspapers of this country are based, the belief in a free, truthful, uninhibited exchange of information and ideas. These principles place two of the greatest responsibilities upon student press that any member of the educational community is likely to have:

1. To report openly and freely all areas of the campus community, providing an unrestricted forum for free discussion.

2. To accurately and truthfully communicate to the campus community what happens within it.

The core of the proposal centers on a provision postulating complete freedom for the college press from any prior censorship by a

"representative of a university." Only in these circumstances can any newspaper function as it should.

But there is a greater significance to the adoption of such a provision by KIPA. A year ago approval could not be gained and it was in fact due to this provision that the entire proposal was voted down. Passage now indicates that a new attitude and a healthier atmosphere may have come over Kentucky's colleges and universities. For inherent in hesitancy to take such a strong stand on censorship was a real fear, first, that restriction could not be eliminated, and secondly, that students were in no position to make such demands.

Perhaps now both students and college administrators have come to accept those responsibilities endowed by the idea of a truly free society. No longer can it be doubted that free expression must first be guaranteed in the educational community if it is to be preserved in a world served by education.

Remembering Yetta

With the presidential election still two years away, the leading parties are already picking up momentum to get their candidate elected. The revitalized GOP is proudly sporting its "three R's": Romney, Reagan and Rockefeller. In Democratic ranks, a contest seems inevitable among Johnson, Kennedy and Humphrey.

But we would like to know why so few people talk about Yetta Bronstein? Mrs. Bronstein was a candidate for president in 1964, but unfortunately received several million votes less than President Johnson and at least a few less than Barry Goldwater. This defeat did not dim Mrs. Bronstein's political effervescence, however, as she is again a presidential candidate in 1968.

There is much to be said for Yetta. First of all, she is a mother.

Motherhood and apple pie are readily endorsed by all leading presidential contenders, yet we'll venture a bet that Mrs. Bronstein is the only one who is actually a mother and capable of making an apple pie from "scratch."

What is most important to the University student is the fact Mrs. Bronstein has directed her campaign to student bodies across America. She says, "Now, students, I would like to take you by the hand and explain some facts of life that aren't in your books." (How many politicians would have the courage to do this?)

"Think with me and together we will learn the right answers. First, who is the only person in your life you trust? Answer: your Mother. Second, who really handles the money in your family and makes all the important decisions? Answer: your Mother. Finally, if the Good Fairy gave you one great wish to come true who would benefit from such a dream? Answer: your Mother."

Consider her solution to the problem of graft in government: "... there will be no stealing, cheating or arguing among my government officials in Washington. If politicians want to insult each other and carry on the way they do, let them join the Army, Navy or Marines!"

Mrs. Bronstein's campaign slogan is catchy and concise: "Watch things get better with Yetta."

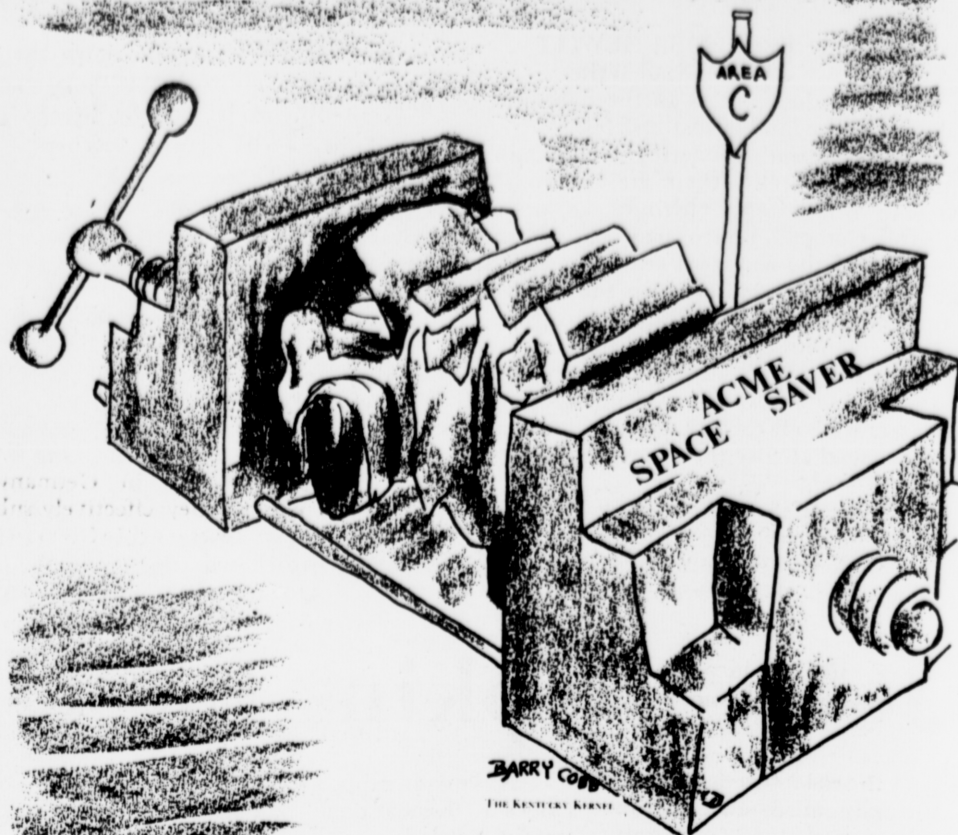
As with anything worthwhile, voting for Yetta will be a bit difficult. She is an independent, write-in candidate, and it will be necessary to take a pencil to the polls.

We think this is not too great a sacrifice to make for Yetta and for the United States.

After all, of the candidates, she is the only mother.

Kernel

Many a man who thinks to found a home discovers that he has merely opened a tavern for his friends. (George) Norman Douglas



SQUEEZE IN WHERE YOU CAN

Letters To The Editor

Virginia And The Wolf

Editor's Note: The following letters are written in response to a series of letters, beginning Oct. 20, on the relationship of love to sex. Readers today discuss the function of women's padded undergarments in the courtship role.

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Bumped into an old friend the other day who had recently padded her way across campus and was foaming with words of joy. But today she looked straight and narrow-minded.

Me: Hi, Virginia! What's new?

Virginia: Oh, cruel nature! Oh, Pads! But what am I to do without them. I look a mess.

Me: Yes, you do look rather flat. Too many tests this week?

Virginia: Oh, you fool! It's pads! Pads! That's my problem. I'm just not all here today.

Me: You mean your "defense mechanism" is shattered?

Virginia: Not exactly. And it has nothing to do with my moral aspects. No, it's a "compensation" for something that's not my fault. Now I see all the cruelty in nature because I was not endowed.

It all began when a little bird dropped a sugar-coated idea into my cup while I was drinking my coffee and reading. Oh, foul words! Now look at me!

As you said, I feel flat but now I'm not covering anything up.

Me: Hey, what's that?

Sounds from the forest: Bo-o-o-we-e-enn. Bo-o-o-we-e-enn.

Virginia: Oh, that. Just some sex-crazed bird on campus. Hear he's also got a padded problem.

Chris Schumkowich
Arts & Sciences Sophomore
Celeste Wilson
Arts & Sciences Junior

Qualities To Look For

If a boy goes out with a girl, and finds out that the girl is

"souped up," I don't think he is much of a man if he runs.

Personality, morality and discipline, as Mr. Bowen puts it, should be the qualities the boy should be looking for in a girl. There would not be any more anxiety produced if boys didn't get scared and start running just because of some visual aids!

Joseph M. Smith
Arts & Sciences Freshman

A Woman's View

Women hope that males, similar to Mr. Bowen, who obviously believe it is what's up front that counts, be spared the painful disappointment of dating or marrying the physically imperfect female.

However, let it be known to all the opposite sex that women desire more mature males of the less animalistic type who are concerned more with overall appearance, intelligence and personality than with padded curves.

Kathy Jones
Arts & Sciences Senior



Textbook Picture Of Negro Now Changing

By FRED M. HECHINGER

(c) New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—The traditional picture of the Negro in American society, as sketched in social studies texts, was that of a childlike slave, well cared for by his masters, and subsequently emancipated by highminded whites who fought a war while Negroes stood passive on the sidelines.

Not until the Civil Rights battle, starting with the anti-segregation decision of the Supreme Court in 1954, was this version of history seriously challenged. Even then change was slow, in large part because textbooks depend on nationwide sales. Authors and publishers were reluctant to rush into revisions which might wipe out southern sales and royalties.

It is a measure of the Civil Rights movement's success that the old line has increasingly given way to a more searching appraisal of the Negro's place in the American past, in some books published since the early 1960's. This week Irving Sloan, a social studies teacher at Scarsdale Junior High School, and recipient of a grant from the American Federation of Teachers, completed a study entitled, *The Negro In Modern American History Textbooks*.

The booklet published by and obtainable from the A.F.T. (single copies \$1; 25 copies \$10), analyzes the leading high school and junior high school texts.

A fundamental question, not answered by the study, is: why were the myths and falsehoods permitted to grow in the first place? Why did they become

so dominant in the huge education apparatus that they have long been accepted in varying degree by the general public as well as many teachers?

While the publishers' and authors' profit motives reinforced the falsehoods, they did not create them. The fact appears to be that powerful ideologies, if defeated in battle, have a way of surviving because the less committed victors soon lose interest in issues that once aroused them to military action.

A parallel story can be told about the omnipresent influence of the defeated nationalists in Germany after World War I. They effectively subverted most history texts used in German schools during the relatively liberal Weimar Republic. The legends about the "Dit of Versailles and the vicious fiction of the post-war "domination" by Jews and Communists—with tales of treason and corruption—were the counterpart of the fictitious accounts of the domination of the South by Negroes and Carpetbaggers during Reconstruction.

The two examples illustrate how the minds of children are conditioned so that ultimately the inventions of the underground resistance come to be accepted as historic facts.

Sloan's study shows persuasively how difficult it is to get out of a groove once it has been cut. The 40-year-old graduate of the Harvard Law School used as part of his yardstick to judge history texts an earlier study by historians at the University of California at Berkeley.

Among the little known facts pointed up by that study were that:

Slaves, rather than always living in friendly or even grateful submission, often ran away, committed sabotage and plotted revolts.

• The Abolitionists included "a substantial body of Northern free Negroes."

• About 200,000 Negroes participated in the Civil War (not, as many texts called it, "The War Between The States,") many of them attaining military honors.

• Many Negroes served ably in the Reconstruction governments, and while many others were corrupt, there is little evidence that corruption in the South was any different from the scandalous goings-on in the North, including Washington.

• Southern state governments were never actually run by Negroes.

But Sloan's critique considered at least as important as the omissions or falsification of facts the textbooks' evasion of moral judgment. Thus, he pointed out, the rise of the Ku Klux Klan is generally treated without any probing into questions of right or wrong. Condemnation is usually reserved for the methods of violence. Even slavery itself is not usually dealt with in terms of human rights.

Even in the best of the new books the Negro tends to disappear entirely for 200 to 380 pages—from the end of Reconstruction to the Supreme Court decision of 1954.

Yet Sloan also notes marked improvement in some recent texts. He cites "Land Of The Free," published this year for junior high schools by Benzinger Brothers. A well-balanced book, it incidentally points out that the original draft of the Declaration of Independence included a charge against

George III of protecting the slave trade. It was struck from the final text following the "objections of slave-owning South Carolina and slave-trading Rhode Island," the book said, adding that "on this issue, thus, the Declaration of Independence was a compromise."

The study cites as among the best of the new high school texts "The Rise Of The American Nation," published by Harcourt, Brace and World in 1966. Particular praise goes to the discussion of new problems faced by Negroes as a result of the growth of industry during World War I and in the 1920's and an analysis of the violation of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments in the South's earlier dealings with Negroes.

Even in commenting on what he considers essentially a good book, Sloan adds that "it is a great disappointment to find this text without any point of view." He wonders why, even when their sympathies are "in line with the kind of ideals which are supposed to be instilled in American History classes," writers should not forthrightly expose such sympathies to students.

He wonders even more seriously about the treatment still given to Negro history even in some new books, such as the 1964 volume "Our Nation From Its Creation," written by two New York City high school teachers and published by Prentice-Hall. He objects to such statements as, "some Abolitionists exaggerated the cruelty of slave owners in order to make more effective propaganda." And he criticizes the authors for describing the Civil Rights amendments primarily as "punishment for the South."

LITTLE MAN ON CAMPUS



"BUT SURELY YOU REMEMBER ME, PROFESSOR; YOU SAID I WAS THE ONLY STUDENT YOU EVER HAD TO FLUNK BIOLOGY TWICE IN SUCCESSION."

Washington Insight

Talks With The NLF

By JOSEPH KRAFT

PRAGUE — Fitly, perhaps, this half-lit Gothic city, the setting and inspiration for Kafka's weird novel "The Castle," is one of the few places where it is possible to meet the other side in the Vietnamese war. The National Liberation Front, or Vietcong, maintains a delegation here under the leadership of a veteran guerrilla fighter, Tram Lam.

In the past few days I have been able to talk at length to one of the representatives of the Front. What follows is my summary of the main views expressed by the Front in a conversation that rambled over several hours.

On why they keep up the war: We have fought for independence for more than a quarter of a century. After we have shed so much blood and

lost so many lives, it is not easy to accept the kind of capitulation the Americans are now offering.

We know that America is a great country and a rich country. But its power is not unlimited. We know what it has already taken to fight against 14 million people in a tiny piece of land. It has taken one-third of the American combat divisions, one-half of the American air strength, one-third of the American fleet.

Despite that effort, the Americans have not yet destroyed a single one of our companies, not one company totally destroyed. We know that the Americans have

responsibilities here in Europe and in Latin America. We think that, if it has already taken them so much to accomplish so little, in the end our struggle will not be in vain.

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Resolution On The College Press

The following is the text of an addition to the by-laws of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Press Association that was passed by the group Saturday.

The Kentucky Intercollegiate Press Association hereby adopts the following principles to promote responsible journalism.

1. The student press, in order to act in the best interest of the college community, shall have the right to present all the facts objectively.

2. The responsibility of the student press is to try to ascertain as much as possible all the facts from informed and reliable sources.

3. The student press shall have access to information without restrictions other than those necessary to protect the right of privacy of individuals, or those generally necessary and essential to the conduct of the institution's affairs; and members of the press must be free from threats or reprisals by either administrative or campus factions seeking to prevent a reasonable scrutiny of any situation.

4. The student press shall provide an opportunity for expressions of opinion of members of the college community.

5. The student press shall be available to all members of the college community.

6. The editor accepts the responsibility for the paper and its contents. In no case shall a representative of a university, whether a board or faculty member, have the implied or the express power of prior censorship.

7. No editor shall be removed from office without adherence to a pre-established due process. The editor shall have the right to appeal any action taken against him, the paper, and its staff.

8. The student press shall avoid the expression of personal animosities and shall be guided by the canons of good taste.

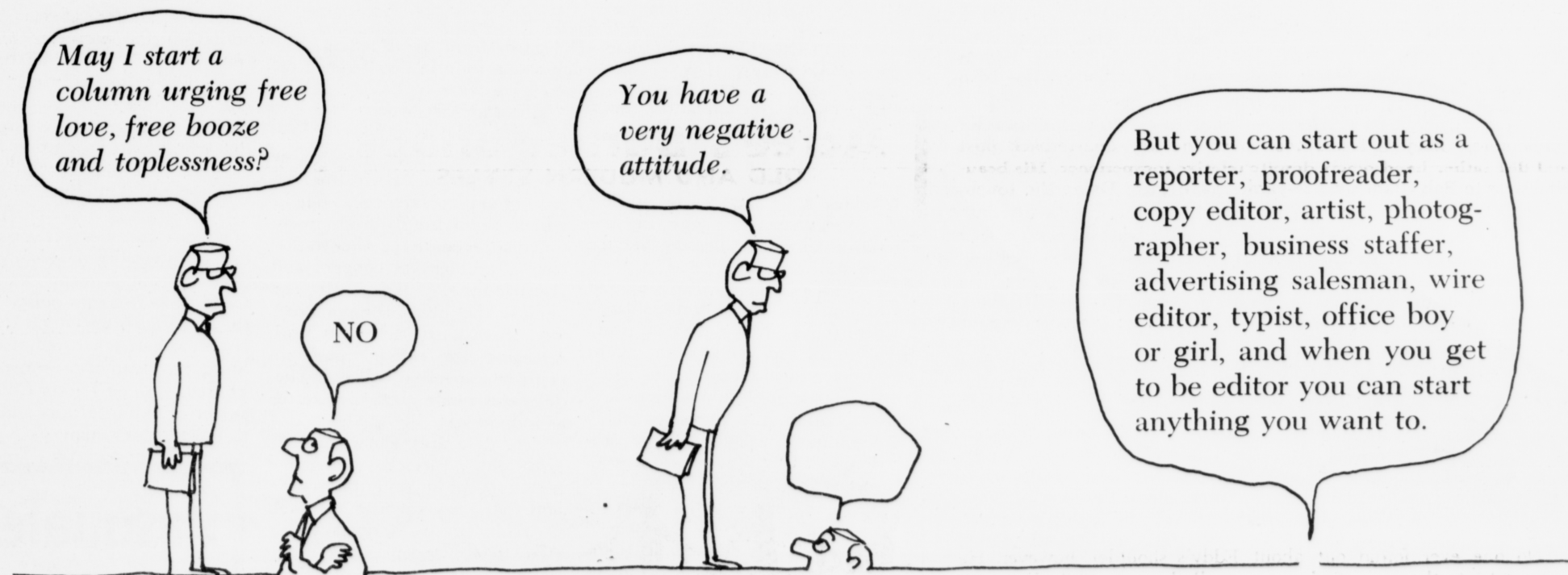
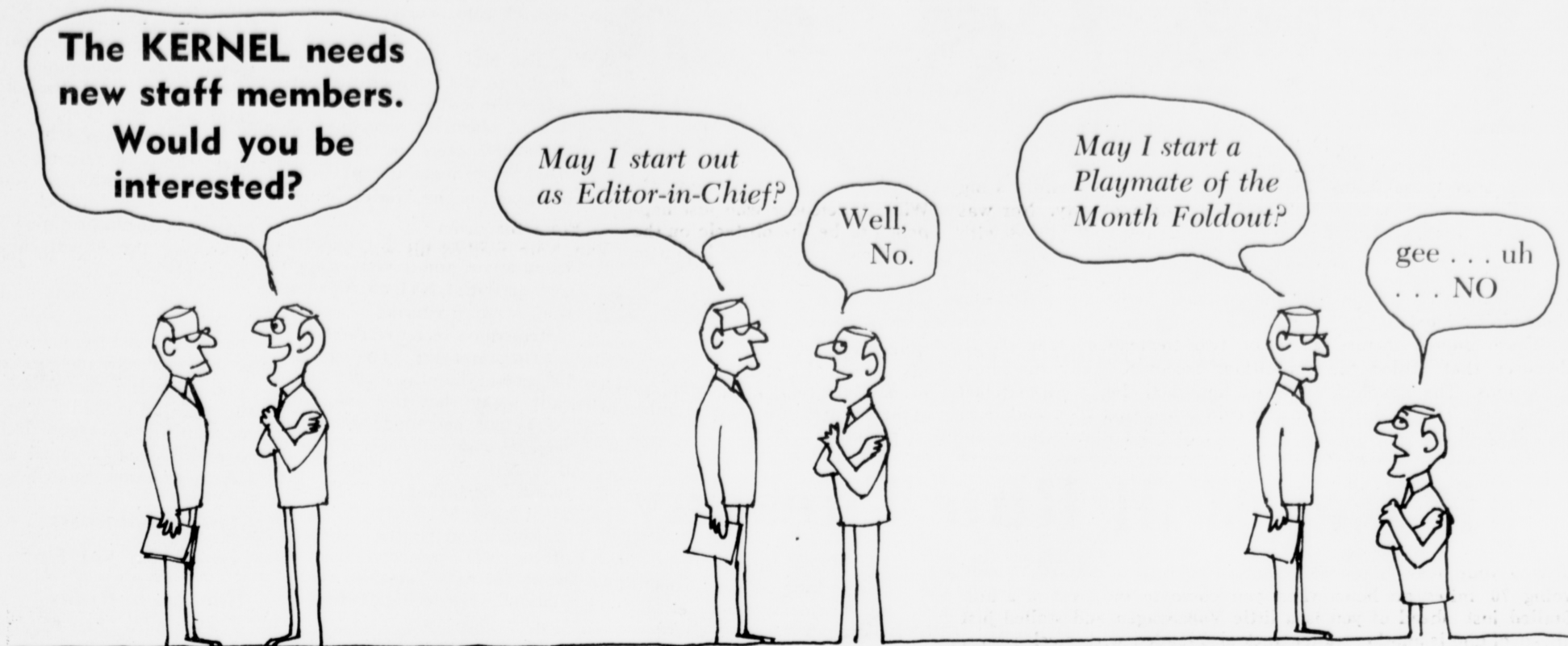
9. The student press shall foster intellectual honesty and have the courage to stand up for truth even against the weight of popular opinion or pressure groups.

10. The student press shall strive to operate under arrangements which permit financial autonomy or, if possible, complete financial independence.



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Shoppers' Revolt Has 'Burn In'

Lexington housewives kindled a bonfire Saturday as part of their protest against high food prices which, they say, are caused by stamps and gim-

micks. Mrs. T. S. Budzinski, left, talks to the women before they throw in a token number of stamps and contest forms.

Buses Will Run Tuesday

Lexington's buses will begin operating again Tuesday morning but no one is able to gauge the effect the 41-day transit strike had on the city.

The end to the strike came Saturday with the ratification by 80 to 7 of a wage proposal presented to Local 639 of the Amalgamated Transit Workers Union.

Company and union officials will meet Tuesday to read the new contract and it is expected to be signed no later than Wednesday.

Some estimates put the loss in sales by downtown merchants alone at \$1.25 million during the strike.

What the cost of the strike in terms of lost wages, lost days in school, added transportation cost and inconvenience can never be determined.

William Embry, president of the Lexington-Fayette County Chamber of Commerce, noted the difficulty in determining just what the strike cost the city but he predicts a jump in merchandising now that it is settled.

He said sales should return to normal—especially with the Christmas shopping season approaching.

George S. Wiedeman, chairman of the Heart of the City Committee, expressed the hope that former transit passengers would again turn to the buses as a means of transportation.

But Frank Mattone, general manager of Lexington Transit, struck a gloomy note. He said the company would have to take a "wait and see attitude" toward determining if a fare increase would be necessary.

Mattone noted that many passengers might not return to the buses—at least initially. He said that this has been the experience of other cities that have suffered similar strikes.

During the strike, 96 members of the union, both drivers and mechanics, stopped work.

The union said all but four of the striking workers are expected to return to work on Tuesday. These, a union spokesman said, have found better jobs.

Some of the strikers found part-time work during the strike and the union was able to give \$25 a week to strikers from its own funds.

Local President Rufus Kearns, who represented the strikers during bargaining sessions, was pleased with the settlement. "This has been a fine bunch of men," he said of the local's members. "They stood behind me all of the time."

The offer which the union membership finally accepted was similar to one the union had requested before the strike began on Oct. 9.

It gives union members a 10-cent an hour wage increase retroactive to Sept. 9, and provides for an additional 10-cent an hour increase to take effect May 9, 1967.

The union had requested a 20-cent an hour increase.

The contract also provides for three more paid vacations—Thanksgiving, New Year's Day, and Memorial Day—as well as additional pay for those drivers operating split runs.

Police Chief E. C. Hale said that standard parking regulations in the downtown area will once again go into effect on Tuesday.

These prohibit any curbside parking on Main Street during business hours and forbid cars from stopping at the curbs between 4 and 6 p.m.

During the strike cars had been allowed one-hour parking privileges along Main Street.

Antioch Draft Conference Opposes Conscription

(c) New York Times News Service

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio—Delegates from 35 American colleges and universities Sunday concluded a four-day conference on draft reforms, which was highlighted by a walkout of delegations from Yale University and Lawrence College in Wisconsin.

The conference adopted resolutions opposing military conscription, recommending voluntary service as an alternative to military service and suggesting improvements in Selective Service legislation.

The conferees also proposed exemptions from conscientious objectors on nonreligious grounds, specifically moral or philosophical reasons.

The conference was sponsored by Community Government, a combined Antioch College student-faculty organization concerned with public affairs.

The delegates included teachers and students and were selected by their own institutions. James P. Dixon, the president of Antioch, said he had sent letters to the presidents of colleges, inviting them to send representatives.

The delegates were split between those who sought to devise draft alternatives and those with difficulty debating the draft because they so strongly oppose war in general.

NYU War Research May Spark Protests

The Collegiate Press Service

NEW YORK—Chemical warfare investigations being conducted at New York University may spark another round on the classified research controversy begun at the University of Pennsylvania last year.

The NYU project, strikingly similar to the Penn research, involves the mathematical evaluation of chemical weapons systems. Both were initially publicized by students, the NYU case breaking in the student newspaper.

In response to the Pennsylvania affair, and in view of their own activities, NYU officials said they were preparing a policy statement on secret research.

The statement, to be released in several months, will "basically" say that the university "does not encourage classified research and (will) accept it only if it is in the key national interest," according to NYU President James M. Hester.

Prof. Leon Herbach, director of the NYU project, said that work there is "strictly mathematical." He declined to be more specific, however.

The project, which carries a restricted security classification, has been under way for about four years through a grant from

the U.S. Army's Chemical Research and Development Laboratory. The exact size of the grant is secret.

The engineering school's annual report on research activities lists the chemical warfare contract as a "project . . . to develop mathematical models for measuring the effectiveness of chemical agents."

"The variable factors in the model" the report adds, "are the manner in which the agent is delivered, the meteorological conditions and the behavior of the men in the field." A spokesman for the Pentagon declined to reveal what chemical agents have been under study.

Anthropologists

Agree To Set Up

Research Rules

Continued From Page 1

said that with the exception of a "congressional declaration of war," academic institutions "should not undertake activities or accept contracts in the social sciences which are not related to their normal functions of teaching, research, and public service."

The reference to a "Congressional declaration of war" was added during Saturday night's council meeting and reflected the general reluctance of the anthropologists to accept the Vietnam conflict as a national emergency that would allow scientists to engage in secret defense work under the proposed guidelines.

An attempt by a group of younger members of the council to pass a resolution sharply condemning the Johnson Administration's Vietnam policy was thwarted Saturday night by several moderates that included Dr. Margaret Mead of New York and Philo Nash, a former Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Aide to President Truman.

Pasquales

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KSA Meets To Discuss Constitution

UK Student Government President Carson Porter, above, chairs a meeting of the Kentucky Student Association which met here last weekend to dis-

cuss a proposed constitution. It was the group's second meeting since being organized this fall.

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